

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Building 136 Inventory Number: M: 36-57
Address: Forest Glen Annex City: Silver Spring Vicinity Zip Code: 20901
County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Kensington
Owner: US Army—Department of Defense Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: NA Tax Map Number: NA Tax Account ID Number: NA
Project: ICRMP Preparation Agency: U.S. Army Garrison, Ft. Detrick
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☐ no ☒ yes Name: Amanda Apple Date: 18 February 2010
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☒ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust, draft National Register of Historic Places nomination

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

General Description

Building 136 was constructed ca. 1920 and is referred to as the Carpenter's House. It is a two story, two bay frame dwelling atop a brick foundation. The building underwent at least two additional building periods, which included the addition of an ell and the enclosure of a rear porch to create a bathroom. The building is oriented to the south with the ell addition extending to the east. The building sits on a slight slope to the north with the rear of the foundation above grade creating a walk-out basement. The façade contains a two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash window in the left bay and a replacement door with single-light transom in the right bay. The door and window are sheltered by a hipped-roof porch that wraps to the east and intersects the addition. The uneven weathering of the weatherboard siding indicates that the porch is new construction, or replaced an older structure. The symmetrical fenestration of the second level reflects the first floor with two, two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The gable of the façade is clad in wood shingles with both square and rounded butts. The west elevation is slightly asymmetrical with the windows set slightly to the rear of the façade. The two windows of

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: _____

[Signature]
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

7/6/2010

Date

N/A
Reviewer, NR Program

Date

201001477

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

M: 36-57

the upper and lower levels are all two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash; basement windows originally aligned with the windows, but the northern opening is filled with brick. Replacement shutters with a cut-out heart motif flank the windows. The north elevation displays symmetrical openings with centered windows on the first and second floors and a replacement, single-leaf door accessing the basement. Unlike the façade, the gable of the rear elevation is sheathed in weatherboard and pierced by a large metal louver that serves the attic ventilation system. The roof features exposed rafter tails and is clad in asphalt shingles; a brick chimney rises from the west slope of the roof. The two story addition was constructed at the northeast corner of the original structure, and rests atop a brick foundation. The addition contains a single room on both levels, with a single leaf door accessing the front porch on the first floor in the south wall, a window to the west of the south door, and a single window in the east wall. A door accesses a rear porch on the south. The upper level has a single window in each of the three walls. The gable of the east wall is sheathed in square butt wood shingles and the balance of the addition is covered with weatherboard. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and an interior brick chimney is located at the east gable wall. A porch supported by brick piers originally spanned the north wall of the addition. The piers were infilled with brick, likely when the eastern portion of the porch was enclosed to create a one-story, shed-roofed addition housing a bathroom. Like the balance of the house, the shed addition is sheathed with weatherboard and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A single window pierced the north wall of the bathroom addition.

The interior of the building was likely remodeled when the two-story addition was constructed as all the interior moldings are identical and reflect an early twentieth-century, Colonial Revival motif with symmetrical, fluted trim and bullseye corner blocks. The exception to this is the door surround leading to the shed roofed bathroom addition, which has slightly different profiles and corner blocks. The original portion of the building contains two rooms on the first level, and two rooms and a bath on the upper floor. The staircase has a heavy, turned newel post and turned balusters. The upper stair hall is defined by a square upper newel and a turned balustrade. The upper level is trimmed like the lower with fluted moldings and bullseye corner blocks. The addition has a single room on each level with the first floor bath in the shed-roofed addition to the north. There was no apparent access to the attic area, but the roof structure is slightly visible through the ventilation fan and is composed of heavy rafters toenailed together without a ridge board. The basement stairs descend under the main staircase. These stairs are modern replacements constructed of dimensional lumber. Rooms of the lower level are partially finished with a large room to the north, and smaller mechanical rooms to the south. There is no connection between the main basement and the basement of the addition, which was inaccessible.

Historic Context

The property associated with the National Park Seminary originally was created as a retreat and development formed by the Forest Glen Improvement Company. The company's goal was to create a refuge from the busy environment of Washington. A hotel was constructed on the property and opened in 1887; it was named the Forest Glen Inn (or Ye Forest Inn). In addition to creating a retreat for visitors, the company also created Forest Glen Park and laid out lots in hopes of encouraging residential development. Seymour Tullock, president of the company, had a residence constructed in the park for himself and his family (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.).

A downturn in the economy resulted in the failure of the Forest Glen Improvement Company. The hotel was not the success that Tullock had predicted. Meanwhile John and Vesta Cassedy, who served as principals for the Norfolk College for Young Ladies, were looking for a location to establish a girls' seminary. They desired a site removed from the urban setting, one where students could be surrounded by a natural environment. By the spring of 1894, the Cassedys had signed a lease for the Forest Glen property. The school officially opened in the fall of 1894 with 48 students and 10 faculty members. Buildings on the property included the hotel, a maintenance building, a gas house, and a bowling alley with billiard room (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.; Miller 1972:n.p.).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 2

M: 36-57

The Cassedys proceeded to create a campus complete with trails, formal gardens, bridges, walkways, statutes and administrative buildings, and residence halls that represented architecture from across the globe. Buildings on the campus included: a bungalow sorority house, a chapel, the aloha dormitory, a Swiss chalet, a windmill, a mission style sorority house, a Japanese pagoda, a theatre, an English Castle, a recitation house, a music practice house, the Braemar practice house, a gymnasium, a library, and a dormitory created to resemble an Italian villa (Miller 1972:n.p.).

National Park Seminary became a corporation in 1903. By this time, the school had over 200 students and approximately 30 faculty members. Ms. Cassedy passed away in 1910. The school remained in the hands of Mr. Cassedy until 1916, when it was purchased by Joe Clifton Trees. Trees, who was a successful oil and gas entrepreneur from Pittsburgh, called upon the advice of his friend Dr. James E. Ament to run the seminary. Dr. Ament eventually purchased Trees' interest in the property during the 1920s and made improvements to the campus (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.; Coolidge 1927:371).

The 1927 publication *The Book of Washington* explains that the seminary's location was ideal because "student life is happier and freer when removed from the distractions and social allurements of a large city...where character, as well as the physical being, is free to expand and develop without the system of espionage that so often irritates and represses the moral nature and renders it suspicious, secretive and resentful" (Coolidge 1927:371).

In 1928, Dr. Ament purchased Edgewood Plantation adjacent to the seminary and renamed it Amentdale Estate. A large portion of the plantation was used as a dairy farm for the seminary. The plantation house remained on the property along with a small log structure. Barns were constructed and cattle grazed in the open fields. This enlargement of the campus also allowed for additional recreational opportunities as well as more access to outdoor life, "for exhilarating walks and quiet strolls, jolly picnics and frolicsome parties, delightful canoeing and invigorating horseback riding" (National Park Seminary 1934:109).

The seminary experienced lower enrollment during the Great Depression and Dr. Ament struggled to continue with the school although the school maintained a distinguished list of enrollees and patrons. A 1934-1935 enrollment publication on the school provides a glimpse of what life was like at National Park Seminary during that time. Dr. Ament served as president of the administrative board; his wife Teresa served as Vice President. John Cassedy remained on the advisory board for the school along with the president of Standard Oil Company, the president of Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, the founder of McClure's Magazine, the chaplain of the House of Representatives, and a professor from the University of Pennsylvania who was the author of "A History of Women's Education in the United States." Similar to the members of the board, faculty experience also indicates the prestigious nature of the seminary. Faculty members were from state and private universities and colleges across the country. Others had studied in Italy, England, Russia, and Canada (National Park Seminary 1934:9-15).

The 1934 publication states that "the girls who come to National Park represent homes in which culture, refinement, and the highest type of all round womanliness are highly prized. They come from all sections of the United States and from other countries. Most of them are personally recommended by alumnae and undergraduates. All of them furnish references." During this time, the school served as a two-year junior college and also a four-year preparatory school. One of its missions was to "surround its students with the environment of a cultured and refined home." The students learned from textbooks as well as their natural environment and were exposed to a campus with walking and riding trails, hiking, canoeing, as well as "paintings, etchings, statuary, works of art from Europe and the Orient, draperies, artistic furniture, plants, shrubbery..." (National Park Seminary 1934:23, 25, 28-29).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 3

M: 36-57

Courses offered through the seminary included English, science, social science, music appreciation, art, chorus, piano, organ, physical education, secretarial curriculum, home economics, and journalism. The school also encouraged recreational activities as well as social interaction. Social skills were practiced primarily through the creation of sororities and activities such as receptions, dinners, and entertainment functions (National Park Seminary 1934:41-45, 87).

The 1934 publication lists five dormitories on the seminary's campus: main house, senior house, Ament Hall, aloha house, and the villa. The campus also featured eight sorority houses: Alpha, Beta, Delta, Kappa, Chiopi, Chi Psi U, Theta, and Zeta. There were five variations of accommodations for students. Prices listed covered a year of enrollment: rooms without private bath, but within 40 feet of bathroom facilities for \$950 – \$1,150; double rooms with bathrooms for \$1,200; paired double rooms with a shared bathroom for \$1,300; double rooms with bathroom for \$1,400; and, suites with a sitting room and closets for \$1,500 – \$1,550. Other expenses included \$100 for books and materials, \$50 for laundry, \$17 for "gymnasium outfit," \$10 for the use of athletic facilities, and \$10 for the use of on-site banking and for financial lessons. Course expenses included fees for the use of laboratory facilities and students in special studies such as art, home economics, journalism, music, secretarial skills, and physical education were charged additional fees for the use of equipment. For example, an art class that included drawing and painting included a charge of \$110, whereas a piano class that included two private lessons per week cost \$210 (National Park Seminary 1934:117, 127, 143-149).

Dr. Ament died in 1936 and although his wife attempted to run the school afterward, it was sold a year later to Roy Tasco Davis. During this time, the campus included approximately 200 acres. Davis retired the preparatory school at the seminary, making the institution a junior college. He strove to increase enrollment at the college and was able to reestablish the pre-Depression reputation of the school. His endeavor to continue the college was squelched in 1942, when the United States Army made the site an annex of Walter Reed Army Medical Center (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.; Miller 1972:n.p.; Time Magazine 1937:n.p.).

The seminary buildings quickly were used for a different function by the Army, with the campus serving as a convalescent facility for World War II soldiers. An interesting description in the Baltimore Sun explains that: "a one-time finishing school for ritzy sweet young things becomes the healer of the sick and maimed, giving the boys in khaki a luxurious but none the less homelike atmosphere to smooth the comeback trail. There's no suggestion of the hospital about it—and for that the men are grateful" (Miller 1972:n.p.).

Analysis of Significance and Integrity

Significance

Building 136 was evaluated against National Register Criteria for Evaluation listed at 36 CFR 60.4 and guidance provided by *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1991). Building 136 was evaluated under Criteria A, B, and C. Archival research yielded no information associating the building with important individuals under Criterion B.

In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion A, a property must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Building 136 achieves significance under Criterion A for its association with the National Park Seminary. The building is shown in Seminary catalogs dating from the mid-1930s. The building is casually referred to as the "Carpenter's House," but it is unclear whether this refers to the occupant's employment or the name of the habitants. Areas of significance for the Seminary include architecture, education, landscape architecture, and sculpture.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 4

M: 36-57

In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion C, a property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity. The "Carpenter's House" achieves significance under Criterion C as an adjunct component of the National Park Seminary campus. Building 136 reflects traditional building forms of the early decades of the 20th century. The size, form, mass, and construction typifies rural residential architecture of the early 20th century.

Integrity

To merit further consideration for National Register eligibility, a resource must possess both significance and integrity. Integrity is defined by the National Park Service as "the ability of a property to convey its significance" through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Park Service 1991:44). Similar attributes are applicable to elements related to landscape and non-building related resources.

Previous architectural investigations at Forest Glen Annex include the 1990-1992 architectural investigation completed by KFS to identify and evaluate buildings older than 1950, but not previously evaluated. Buildings 152, 154, 155, 156, 148, ruins of a ca. 1930 picnic shelter, and World War II buildings constructed by the Army were evaluated as not possessing those qualities of significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (KFS 1992a). Building 136 was identified as potentially eligible for National Register listing as part of an expanded National Park Seminary Historic District (KFS 1992b).

Since completion of this previous architectural investigation, considerable infill and redevelopment has occurred in the areas surrounding the National Park Seminary. This includes a series of row houses immediately west of Building 136, and extending northwest on both sides of Linden Lane. A large warehouse, Building 178 lies to the north, and a fenced-in area for storing boats and recreational vehicles is located to the east. A drainage course is located in the rear yard area of Building 136. This level of modern intrusion contextually isolates the building from the Seminary; the historic portion of the district is not visible from Building 136. The infill development severely compromises the integrity of setting, association, feeling, and design of Building 136. Combined with the exterior and interior changes to the structure, Building 136 does not possess those qualities necessary for listing in the National Register due to substantial loss of integrity.

Recommendation

Building 136 does not possess those qualities of significance and integrity to merit further consideration for National Register eligibility. While the building is placed within certain themes associated with the National Park Seminary, modern infill and development ranging from the construction of Building 178 in 1965 to the most recent residential construction in the past decade has seriously comprised the integrity of the structure. No further action is recommended for Building 136.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 5

M:36-57

Bibliography

Coolidge, Calvin

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KFS Historic Preservation Group, Kise Franks & Straw, Inc.

- 1992 (a) *Forest Glen Section, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Stabilization and Maintenance Guidelines*.

- 1992 (b) *Forest Glen Section, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Architectural Survey of Log Cabin*.

Miller, Nancy (Maryland Historical Trust)

- 1972 "National Park Seminary Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form." United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, Washington, DC.

National Park Seminary

- 1934 *A School for Girls, National Park Seminary Incorporated, A Junior College and Preparatory School for Young Women 1934 – 1935, Forest Glen, MD*. Designed and Produced by Thomsen-Ellis Company, Baltimore, MD.

National Park Service

- 1991 *Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Park Service, Washington.

Operant Websites

- 2009 "The Seminary at Forest Glen." Electronic document available at www.operant.com/Seminary, accessed 12 June 2009.

Time Magazine

- 1937 "Education: National Park to Davis." 2 August 1937:n.p. Electronic document available at www.time.com. Accessed June 2009.

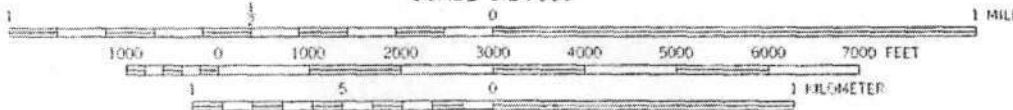
Prepared by:

Dean Doerrfeld, Architectural
Historian

Date Prepared: 25 February 2010



SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

1" = 19'
 2.5 MILES

MAGNETIC NORTH
 CENTER OF SHEET

Light-blue pattern
 inundation to 351 feet

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MARYLAND

QUADRANGLE

Boundary lines shown in
 information available from
 Purple tint indicates extent
 Revisions shown in purple
 taken 1977 and other sections
 field checked. Map edited

MIHP #M: 36-57
 Building 136
 Forest Glen Annex
 Silver Spring Vicinity
 Montgomery County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Dean A. Doerrfeld and Rebecca Gatewood
 Photo paper and ink: HP Viverra ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (high gloss) with HP Photosmart 8750 Printer
 Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, Phthalocyanine Dye

Photo Number	Digital Image Number	Date	Description
1	M; 36-57_2009-05-05_01.tif	05/05/2009	Building 136, view looking southeast prior to recent securing of building..
2	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_02.tif	06/12/2009	Building 136, view looking north.
3	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_03.tif	06/12/2009	Building 136, view looking east.
4	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_04.tif	06/12/2009	Building 136, view looking southeast.
5	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_05.tif	06/12/2009	Building 136, view looking south.
6	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_06.tif	06/12/2009	Building 136, view looking west.
7	M; 36-57_2009-06-19_07.tif	06/19/2009	Building 136, newel post of first floor.
8	M; 36-57_2009-06-19_08.tif	06/19/2009	Building 136, north room of first floor.
9	M; 36-57_2009-06-19_09.tif	06/19/2009	Building 136, upper level of ell addition.
10	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_10.tif	06/19/2009	Building 136, newel and balustrade of second level.
11	M; 36-57_2009-06-19_11.tif	06/19/2009	Building 136, rear of basement area.
12	M; 36-57_2009-06-19_12.tif	06/19/2009	Building 136, stair to basement level.
13	M; 36-57_2009-06-19_13.tif	06/19/2009	Building 136, fireplace mass and likely location of mantel.
14	M; 36-57_2009-06-19_14.tif	06/19/2009	Building 136, interior of front door.
15	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_15.tif	06/12/2009	View from Building 136 (looking northwest) to National Park Seminary. Note considerable infill and new construction that obscures the National Register District from Forest Glen Annex.
16	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_16.tif	06/12/2009	Streetscape to west of Building 136. The National Park Seminary is to the right and Forest Glen Annex is to the left.
17	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_17.tif	06/12/2009	View north from Building 136 to warehouse (Building 178).
18	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_18.tif	06/12/2009	View from Building 136 to the west showing modern construction.
19	M; 36-57_2009-06-12_19.tif	06/12/2009	Building 178, north of Building 136.



MIHP#M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

5/5/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST PRIOR TO RECENT SECURING OF
BUILDING

1 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57_2009-05-05_01.tif



MIHP#M:36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

ZOF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M;36-57_2009-06-12-02.tif



MIHP#M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN *ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, VIEW LOOKING EAST

30F19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-12-03.tif



MIHP#M:36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

4 of 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-12-04.tif



MIHP #M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

5 of 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-12-05.tif



MIHP# M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, VIEW LOOKING WEST

6 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-12-06.tif



MIHP#M:36-57
BUILDING 136
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

6/19/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, NEWEL POST OF FIRST FLOOR

7 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-19-07.tif



MIHP#M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC

6/19/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136 NORTH ROOM OF FIRST FLOOR

8 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-19-08.tif



MIHP # M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/19/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, UPPER LEVEL OF ELL ADDITION

9 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-19-09.tif



MIHP #M: 3657

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/19/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, NEWEL AND BALUSTRADE OF SECOND LEVEL

10 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-12-10.tif



MIHP#M: 36-57
BUILDING 136
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.
6/19/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO
BUILDING 136, REAR OF BASEMENT AREA
11 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57_2009-06-19_11.tif



MIHP# M; 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN ASSOC.

6/19/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, STAIR TO BASEMENT LEVEL

12 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57_2009-06-19_12.tif



MIHP# M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/19/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, FIREPLACE MASS AND LIKELY LOCATION OF MANTEL
13 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-19-13.tif



MIHP#M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

6/19/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

BUILDING 136, INTERIOR OF FRONT DOOR

14 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57_2009-06-19_14.tif



MHP# M: 36-57
BUILDING 136
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

VIEW FROM BUILDING 136 (LOOKING NORTHWEST) TO NATIONAL PARK
SEMINARY. NOTE CONSIDERABLE INFILL AND NEW CONSTRUCTION
THAT OBSCURES THE NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT FROM
FOREST GLEN ANNEX

15 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57-2009-06-12-15.tif



MIHP#M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

STREETSCAPE TO WEST OF BUILDING 136. THE NATIONAL PARK
SEMINARY IS TO THE RIGHT AND FOREST GLEN ANNEX IS
TO THE LEFT.

16 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57_2009-06-12-16.tif



MIHP*M:36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

VIEW NORTH FROM BUILDING 136 TO WAREHOUSE (BUILDING 178)

17 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57_2009-06-12-17.tif



MIHP# M: 36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

VIEW FROM BUILDING 136 TO THE WEST SHOWING MODERN CONSTRUCTION

18 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-57_2009-06-12-18.tif



MIHP#M:36-57

BUILDING 136

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

6/12/09

NEGATIVE:MD SHPO

BUILDING 178, NORTH OF BUILDING 136

19 OF 19

DIGITAL IMAGE:M,36-57-2009-06-12-19.tif